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G. V. Lake

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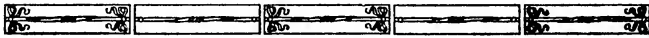
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VIRGINIA WHOLESALE NURSERIES



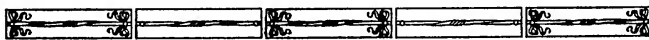
BLACKSBURG, VA.
STAUNTON, VA.

1915



EXPERT ADVICE

Nothing is more important than planting proper varieties, which should suit the soil and climatic as well as market conditions. Our expert, Mr. Phillips, has made a special study of these matters as they relate to Virginia conditions, and we gladly offer his services to our patrons through personal interviews or correspondence



CARE OF TREES WHEN RECEIVED

No matter how carefully trees are grown, lifted, packed, shipped and delivered, if the planter does not give them proper thought and care when received, bad results may follow. We say may, for under some weather conditions, trees will survive almost any treatment, while under other conditions nearly all may die unless the most careful attention is paid to them. The planter may then feel agrieved when he and not the nurseryman is to blame.

Trees should be immediately removed from the boxes and heeled into proper soil, unless they are frozen, in which case the boxes with the trees still in them should be put in a cool place and no attempt made to move or disturb them in any way, until they thaw out. We have had nursery stock arrive in zero weather and come out perfectly after handling as above indicated.

HEELING THE TREES

The greatest care must be exercised in this operation, or great loss may result. Select a spot sheltered from the cold winds and yet not too sunny. The soil should be in fine condition, soft and mellow and naturally well drained, but not too dry.

It should be first plowed and carefully harrowed a number of times to put it in the finest possible condition. Then open a trench on the south side of the space and cut open the bundles, laying the trees in the trenches so that they lie singly, each tree to itself and give them very much of a slant toward the south, or a little southwest. In this position they will not absorb so much heat from the sun's rays, will keep better through the winter and not grow out quite so early in the spring.

The fine earth should then be placed on the trees so as to come in direct contact with every tree, from the roots up about 18 inches to 2 feet on the trunks. After the roots are well covered with soil it should be firmed by tramping, after which another layer of trees may be laid down, shingle fashion, on the first row with their roots also well into the soil.

INTRODUCTORY

During the winter of 1907 and 1908 J. H. Broce, a graduate of the Department of Horticulture of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, returned to Blacksburg after an extended experience in nursery work and began the propagation of apples and peaches in a commercial way. Having had the full training under Prof. Wm. B. Alwood and others at V. P. I., he was in the best possible position to profit by this experience, and his first crop of trees grown at Blacksburg showed the result in a very successful lot of stock.

In December, 1909, Mr. J. L. Phillips, after seven years' experience as State Entomologist, resigned this position to take up work as Consulting Orchard Expert. His long experience in the inspection of orchards and nurseries, and close association with the orchard work of this state and other fruit growing sections of this country have peculiarly fitted Mr. Phillips for developing a nursery to grow stock of the highest quality.

With the assurance that Mr. Phillips' services could be secured in helping to direct the work, the VIRGINIA WHOLESALE NURSERIES were incorporated to succeed the Broce Nurseries. At this time there was no nursery in Virginia that made a specialty of selling direct to the commercial orchardist; the nurseries then in operation selling mainly in small lots through traveling salesmen.

It is with much regret that we hereby announce the death of our nursery manager, Mr. J. H. Broce, who has had charge of the growing of our trees during the past years. We are ready to announce at the same time however that we have secured the services of a most energetic and efficient man to take his place. This is Mr. L. H. Brill, who is a man with sufficient experience in nursery work to grow the best trees and at the same time an experienced orchard man who knows the character of tree demanded by the best orchard men and consequently knows how to grow them. He will give you the best that can be produced by the best methods known to science at this date.

WHOLESALE DIRECT TO THE PLANTER

at the minimum price consistent with quality, the highest grade nursery stock that can be grown, is the foundation upon which we determined to build our trade. It rests with the fruit growers to decide whether this method or the older method of selling through agents shall succeed. We have had a very gratifying response to our efforts along this line and wish here to thank our patrons for their support and request a continuance of same.

QUALITY AND SPECIALIZATION

are our watchwords. We grow apple and peach trees in large quantities, having on hand at this time over one million trees. Let us know your wants.

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE

	Rectangular Trees	Triangular Trees
10 feet x 10 feet.....	435	
12 feet x 12 feet.....	302	
13 feet x 13 feet.....	258	
14 feet x 14 feet.....	222	
15 feet x 15 feet.....	193	223
16 feet x 16 feet.....	170	619
18 feet x 18 feet.....	134	154
18 feet x 20 feet.....	121	
18 feet x 24 feet.....	100	
20 feet x 20 feet.....	108	124
20 feet x 24 feet.....	90	
20 feet x 30 feet.....	72	
22 feet x 22 feet.....	90	104
24 feet x 24 feet.....	76	87
25 feet x 25 feet.....	70	80
24 feet x 30 feet.....	60	
28 feet x 28 feet.....	56	64
30 feet x 30 feet.....	48	55
30 feet x 36 feet.....	40	
33 feet x 33 feet.....	40	46
34 feet x 34 feet.....	37	43
35 feet x 35 feet.....	35	41
36 feet x 36 feet.....	33	39
36 feet x 40 feet.....	40	
38 feet x 38 feet.....	30	35
38 feet x 40 feet.....	28	
40 feet x 40 feet.....	27	32
45 feet x 45 feet.....	22	25

THE APPLE

The *Apple*, the *Great King of Fruits*, reaches a high state of perfection in this commonwealth: Our finest varieties, like Winesap and Albemarle Pippin, are unexcelled in flavor and crispness and are greatly admired by the consuming public. We are just on the threshold of great development in the orchard industry. The next few years will no doubt view an activity along this line undreamed of even among the most optimistic.

While there is likely to be some little reduction from the splendid prices we have been receiving, we are sure that *good fruit* will always command *good prices* and the grower who will select the *proper soil* and *location* and with painstaking care grow and develop his orchard, will be well paid for his trouble. There will undoubtedly continue to be good profit in this line of work in spite of the cry of over-

production, but much more care is necessary, as indicated above, than in general farm work, and if one is not willing to give this necessary attention, even though we are anxious to sell the trees, we must advise that one not to buy.

THE PEACH

The Peach, the most luscious of our fruits and next to the apple the most widely grown, is also one of the most profitable where well grown on a commercial scale. One of our patrons has a large commercial orchard that is now bearing its *fifth* crop of peaches in its *eighth* year or *sixth* bearing season. One acre of Carmen peaches in this orchard has produced \$2,000 worth of peaches in the past five years, an average of \$400 per acre each year from trees now eight years old.

While we do not hold out phenomenal results like the above as an inducement for planting trees, this being the results from the best producing acre in this orchard, these results show that the peach is of great commercial importance. There will no doubt be a strong revival of peach growing in the sections of Virginia most favored by absence of killing frosts late in the spring.

It is also important to select varieties suitable to the trade in the cities where the fruit is to be marketed, and of proper ripening period to escape glutted markets.

Thorough inspection for peach yellows in the neighborhood and enforced destruction of diseased trees before the disease has had time to spread from them is absolutely essential, as is also the control of the peach borer.

Peaches must also be thoroughly cultivated, fertilized freely, sprayed and thinned, for best results.

GROWING the above fruits, the *Apple* and *Peach* is a specialty. This is the day of specialization, and as mentioned above, we have decided to restrict our operations largely to the growing of these two classes of fruit at this same time. In this work we shall spare no effort to produce stock of the very highest quality.

Our Mr. Phillips, while State Entomologist, developed a plan for greatly reducing the amount of crown gall in apple trees, and yellows in peach trees, and we have, by following his directions, eliminated these troubles so nearly that they are not now a factor in our work. These are two of the most serious diseases with which the grower of apples and peaches has to contend; thousands of dollars will be saved annually by controlling them.

Of course it is necessary to enforce the law in regard to destruction in the orchards, of trees that are diseased with peach yellows, but no amount of this orchard inspection work can prevent losses if nursery stock affected by this trouble was planted in the orchards.

Our advice is to plant the healthiest and best trees. A poor tree is dear as a gift.

Our stock is propagated and grown by experienced men, up to the best and most scientific methods of the day. Our apple scions are cut from bearing orchard trees, our peach pits for growing peach seedlings come from California, where peach yellows is not known. In fact, no expense or trouble is spared to grow the very best trees that can be produced by the most up-to-date methods.

AGE OF TREES

There has been much said recently in regard to planting one year apple trees, regardless of the condition and the care likely to be given the trees. Of course it would be greatly to our interest to sell one year trees as we could get quicker results and not have to cultivate them the second year. They are easier to dig and fewer are lost from crown gall and other diseases, but we are not yet convinced that, as a general thing, a one-year apple tree is better than a two-year tree. If the *one-year* tree, however, is *well grown* it may do almost as well as a two-year tree and we are making a special effort to grow extra-fine one-year stock. Many of our one-year trees will average more than *five feet* and a very large per cent of them run over *four feet*. Overgrown trees we feel are undesirable, but trees of this size should give excellent satisfaction, especially where they are well planted and cultivated.

Never plant a peach over *one year* of age. In fact many peach trees are too large at one year, for the best results. A peach tree once stunted had better be removed and another put in its place.

VARIETIES

(See also, Varieties of Peaches to Plant, page 13.)

While it is important to select the right location as to frosts and soil conditions, distance from markets and market facilities, etc., all will fail if we do not choose the proper varieties. We are constantly having new and untried varieties foisted upon us with glowing recommendations that prove, after the trees come into bearing, to have been very much overdrawn and the variety of far less value than some of the old, well-tried sorts. Our advice is to stick to the *old varieties* that are *known* to be *good* and *try the new ones* but *sparingly* until they are *proven* to be *good*, and remember that it takes years to test varieties of apples. Also, do not overlook the fact that different varieties require different soils. We are quite sure that many Stayman Winesap and Black Twig trees have been planted in soils too heavy and moist for their success—they will not bear well in such locations and the fruit will not color well. Both require a dry, gravelly or sandy soil without too much clay in it.

Varieties should be true to name. This is a vital question and every precaution is taken to protect our patrons from mistakes along this line. We stand ready to replace any trees purchased from us that prove untrue to name, but it is specially understood that we are not liable beyond the value of the trees when planted.

We give below a short description of a restricted list of apples recommended for both home and commercial use, arranged as nearly as possible according to their date of ripening, the first on the list being the first to ripen as a rule. Of course, there are other good varieties but most of our patrons are growing apples for commercial purposes and do not wish to multiply varieties unnecessarily, hence we restrict the list,

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—One of the very best early apples of the Russian type. It is suited for both market and desert use, yields crops annually, is dwarfish in habit of growth, but blights easily. It is transparent in color and very tender—ripens through a period of three to four weeks.

EARLY RIPE—Very desirable for home use and for market; pale yellow in color similar to the above. A good grower and comes into bearing young.

EARLY HARVEST—Similar to but not quite equal to Early Ripe.

SUMMER ROSE—Small to medium in size, pale yellow striped with red. Excellent for culinary or dessert use.

BENONI—Small to medium size, a very fine dessert apple—orange-yellow partly colored with deep red or carmine.

LOWELL—Excellent for market, culinary and dessert purposes; large, yellow, very attractive in appearance; as prolific as York Imperial and Ben Davis—a very important summer apple.

PRIMATE—An excellent dessert apple, a good grower and cropper; ripens over a period of about three weeks. It is pale yellow or whitish, sometimes slightly blushed.

JEFFRIES—Excellent for the home orchard; medium size, yellow, blushed and splashed with red; excellent quality.


WILLIAMS (Williams Early Red, Williams Favorite)—Is a beautiful bright red apple, good for dessert purposes, but has a tender skin and must be shipped in small packages. It is not an especially vigorous grower and some authorities advise top-working it on some hardy stock.

SUMMER PEARMAN—Is suitable for home use for both culinary and dessert purposes and ripens over a period of about two months. It is greenish yellow in color, covered with dull purplish red and striped with brighter red.

PORTER—Is a fine dessert apple and holds its shape well in canning—it has excellent quality, fine for jellies. Fruit yellow, faintly marked with red. It is tender for shipping.

JERSEY SWEET—Excellent for home use, for dessert or culinary purposes—one of the best of the sweet apples of its season; skin a clear yellow washed and mottled with brownish red.

OLDENBURG (Duchess of)—Good size; one of the important varieties on account of its great productiveness and excellent cooking qualities; valuable for market. This is one of the most valuable of the Russian varieties; pale yellow under color, almost covered with splashes and spots of bright red.

 GAVENSTEIN—Good size, attractive appearance and excellent quality especially for culinary purposes. It is one of the important early ripening commercial varieties, and very popular in the eastern markets. It is orange yellow, largely overlaid with red, giving a yellow striped effect.

FALL PIPPIN—Fruit large, of an attractive yellow color, especially desirable for dessert and culinary purposes. Fruit a clear yellow, sometimes faintly blushed.

RAMBO—Bright yellow, washed and mottled with red, giving a striped effect. It is large in size and suited for home use for dessert and culinary purposes.

WEALTHY—An attractive red apple of good quality; bears early and abundantly, a desirable early ripening commercial sort, suitable for dessert or culinary purposes.

MAIDEN BLUSH—A beautiful apple of pale lemon-yellow color with crimson cheek. The flesh is white, sprightly, and of good quality, a good shipper and worthy of more extended planting in commercial orchards where a fall variety is desired.

SMOKEHOUSE—An old variety for home use. Not now planted to any extent.

NORTHERN SPY—A large red apple; tree hardy and a good grower but late coming into bearing—requires good soil. It is mainly valuable in this state as a strong rugged stock upon which to top-graft or top-work more desirable but less hardy kinds. It is even resistant to woolly aphids to a certain degree and for that reason one of the best stocks.

McINTOSH—An attractive red apple of the Fameuse type; tender white flesh of excellent quality; a high-priced apple in the Eastern markets, but as yet has not been planted to any great extent commercially in this state.

BUCKINGHAM—Excellent quality, bears good crops, grayish red; mild subacid; a superb variety for the season preceding York

Imperial; can be picked and disposed of before the main winter crop comes on; keeps till January.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Very highest quality, considered by many as “the best of all apples for eating and cooking.” A rich, golden, transparent yellow fruit, exceedingly aromatic; medium to large size, flesh tender, juicy, spicy and very rich. Grimes is the Pippin type and one of the very best commercial sorts where the soil and climate suit it. It sells as high as any, keeps quite well in cold storage, not subject to scald when grown in the best soils and locations. It is at home in the Blue Ridge section, especially in northern Virginia, but does well in the Valley also. It is apt to ripen too early in the warmer sections of the state. It should be harvested before the regular winter apple crop comes on and is thus very important in lengthening the season for harvesting. This variety is subject to root trouble and likely to be short lived hence we recommend that it be used as a filler with some more sturdy variety, planted closely so that little will be lost by growing new trees where the older ones fail, or top-worked on some other hardy stock. This variety is worthy of extensive planting for commercial purposes.

BONUM—A red apple rather under medium size, but of excellent quality. It is largely grown in Rappahannock County, Virginia, where some of the growers class it as next to the York Imperial in the production of profitable crops—quality much better than York.

LOWRY (Dixie or Mosby's Best)—A beautiful dark red apple of high quality, slightly sweet and tinged with acid; keeps well and bears early. It is one of the very promising new apples and well worthy of trial.

MOTHER—A beautiful red apple of good size, with tender, rich, aromatic flesh of the best dessert quality; originated in Massachusetts, but seems better adapted to this section; it is an annual bearer; tree somewhat below medium size, fruit keeps well in cold storage.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY—A fine red apple, especially suited to the high plateau in the southwest section of the state where it originated.

JONATHAN—A standard variety, but not largely planted in this section. It should prove very profitable in the Valley and in the Blue Ridge section, especially where it is not warm enough to make it ripen too early. It is a red apple of excellent quality of the Spitzenburg type, and bears early and well.

STAYMAN WINESAP—One of the best of the Winesap group, suited to a thin gravelly soil. No doubt much harm has been done in the past by recommending this apple indiscriminately as it

will not succeed well in a heavy moist soil, attaining neither quality nor color. Yet it has a wide range and is planted in Virginia more extensively no doubt than any other variety. Color a rich, dark red, fine-grained, crisp, rich, tender and juicy—the very highest quality.

ROME BEAUTY—A very fine apple of high quality that has not been planted as widely as it deserves; brings high prices because of its good quality, beauty and size. Shaded and striped with dark red, rich, juicy and good; blooms late, is one of the surest annual bearers and keeps well in cold storage. Rome should be planted on a sandy or gravelly soil with a good intermixture of clay, which should be well drained, fertile and well cultivated. It does not color or bear well on a heavy or wet soil. One of the most profitable varieties in the Valley and the lightest soils of the northern part of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge sections, though under proper conditions it succeeds well in the other fruit sections.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter)—The great apple of the Valley, one of the best producers and a good seller, but does not keep well in storage later than the first of February. Properly handled it should bear annual crops, has been tested and succeeds almost anywhere in the state. Especially desirable as an early export apple for the English market and for the southern trade. Fruit greenish-yellow, almost covered with bright red; firm, crisp and fine, an excellent shipper.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG (Arkansas)—A fine, large, red apple of the Winesap group, but much larger. It is a long keeper, round, tender, subacid, excellent quality in every way; has been considered a shy bearer because it was planted in soil not suited to its growth—a heavy bearer on dry, gravelly soils, very desirable commercial sort.

REAGAN (Black Ben Davis)—Is a red apple of fine appearance and has proven a money-maker where planted on thin, gravelly soils, but the quality is only fair and fruit growers in general are not planting it very widely. It bears heavy annual crops and keeps very late in cold storage.

GANO—Is practically the same as the above, both having just about the same quality as the old Ben Davis in spite of other claims made for them.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN (Yellow Newtown)—First brought Virginia into prominence as an apple producing state and is now perhaps the best known and one of the most profitable apples grown. It reaches its highest perfection in the rich moist soils of the mountain coves or in soils which approach what is known as Porter's black loam. It is late coming into full bearing but

good culture will greatly shorten this period. It bears heavy crops of fruit of very high quality which command high prices in special markets; fruit a bright yellow and often has a distinct pink blush, is firm, crisp and juicy and one of the very best keepers. It should be planted wherever the soil suits it.

WINESAP—Is another of Virginia's justly famous apples, well suited especially to the reddish chocolate soils of the Piedmont section. It should be planted very widely wherever it succeeds. The recent rage for new varieties has caused this fine old apple to be somewhat neglected, but it is now being planted widely. It requires a rich, deep, moist soil and high culture with careful pruning for best results. It is of medium size, firm and crisp and of a dark red color, very high quality, late keeper and an annual cropper. It roots well on the proper soil and lives to a ripe old age; is one of the very best apples for commercial as well as home use.

COMMERCIAL VARIETIES LISTED IN ORDER OF RIPENING, OR NEARLY SO

Apples

SUMMER

Yellow Transparent	Oldenburg (Duchess of)
Early Ripe	Gravenstein
Lowell	Wealthy
	Williams

FALL AND WINTER

Maiden Blush*	Stayman Winesap
Buckingham	Rome Beauty
Grimes Golden	York Imperial
Bonum	Mammoth Black Twig
Lowry	(Arkansas)
Mother	Reagan or Black Ben Davis
Virginia Beauty	Albemarle Pippin
Jonathan	Winesap
Delicious	Gano

Peaches

Carman	Stevens' Rareripec
Hiley	Walker's Variegated
Bishop's Early	Fox Seedling
Champion	McCollister
Moore's Favorite	Beer's Smock
Reeves' Favorite	Wonderful
Belle of Georgia	Heath Cling
Elberta	Salway
Old Mixon	Bilyeu
Crawford Late	

*Only the first, Maiden Blush, is strictly a fall apple—the rest are as a rule good keepers and profitable as winter sorts.

VARIETIES OF PEACHES

Very few peaches are grown in this latitude, largely because peach yellows and other troubles have discouraged the growers.

Much of the soil and many locations are well suited to the growth of this luscious fruit and there is nothing more promising in the fruit sections of Virginia than peach growing, provided the work is carried out along right lines. The generally accepted view that only ten per cent of the apple trees planted ever come into successful bearing is much more nearly true of the peach than of the apple, and if one would be successful, peach growing must be carried out along proper lines.

1st—The varieties suited to commercial planting may be counted on the fingers. Do not run off after all sorts of varieties, but confine yourself to those of commercial value and plant enough of one kind to be able to ship in car lots, if a good home market does not develop. Plant them on the proper soil and location.

2nd—Plant the best trees—they should be grown in the nursery in the very best manner, so as to be free from peach yellows and other insects and diseases, and well suited in size and general character for the purpose.

3rd—Prepare the land well and plant carefully, then cultivate thoroughly. Do not forget that one, or certainly two, years of lack of care may ruin your prospects for success.

4th—Do not fail to have them pruned according to the present day standards. This one feature will mean the difference between success and failure.

5th—See that peach yellows is kept under control in the neighborhood, and in your immediate orchard, and that the borers are hunted out systematically at the *right time* of the year. Failure in either may mean failure, early failure, of the trees and loss and disappointment.

GREENSBORO has been used to some extent, but the Georgia peaches are not off when this variety comes in, and it is likely to prove more desirable where one has a local market to supply than for commercial shipping in large lots.

CARMEN is the first really valuable commercial peach, and it is one of the very best, especially for the mountain sections, and on sandy soils.

HILEY follows soon after as one of the best quality and most profitable

BELLE OF GEORGIA comes on then between Hiley and Elberta, and is one of the double stars for commercial culture.

ELBERTA is of course the great commercial peach. It is followed
 very soon by
 FOX'S SEEDLING,
 SMOCK and
 SALWAY.

There are other good peaches, but these are the varieties par excellence, the varieties that really made commercial peach growing. Fuller description is given below.

(Varieties arranged as nearly as possible according to ripening period.)

CARMEN—The earliest valuable commercial sort, hardy with large open bloom that stands frosts remarkably well. White with crimson blush, semi-cling, a good shipper. One of the most profitable peaches grown.

HILEY (Early Belle)—Red and very attractive, flesh, white, free; tree requires liberal fertilizing and good culture; one of the most profitable sorts for this section. It is hardy and a good shipper.

BISHOP'S EARLY—A valuable white-fleshed peach, free and a prolific bearer of medium sized fruit.

CHAMPION—White-fleshed, free attractive, best quality—in very rich land it may grow a little too tender for shipping to the best advantage.

OLD MIXON—White-fleshed, free, of good size and quality.

MOORE'S FAVORITE—A white-fleshed moderate bearer of the Old Mixon type, but much larger; splendid quality.

REEVE'S FAVORITE—Yellow, free, a valuable sort where a yellow variety is desired, but not quite equal to Belle of Georgia with which it ripens.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—White with blush, prolific, hardy, requires thinning and liberal fertilizing. Excellent quality, free and one of the most profitable commercial sorts.

ELBERTA—The greatest peach of its season, a yellow, free, firm-fleshed variety that attains good size. A standard market sort.

CRAWFORD LATE—Yellow, free, requires good culture and good soil.

STEVENS' RARERIPPE—White, free, of fine quality, bears well.

WALKER'S VARIAGATED—Free, white-fleshed, very prolific.

FOX SEEDLING—White with blush, free, hardy and prolific, a very valuable market variety for early September.

BEER'S SMOCK—Free, yellow, one of the best and most profitable of the Smock type.

McCOLLISTER—Yellow, attractive, bears well, free; should be planted on good land.

WONDERFUL—Of the Smock type but later, free, red and colors well, very valuable.

HEATH CLING—The standard cling variety—white-fleshed. Especially desirable for canning and pickling.

SALWAY—An excellent yellow freestone peach and one of the very profitable market sorts.

BILYEU—(Comet)—A late, white, freestone peach, quality not the best, but valuable for the late market. It thrives best in the mountains.

PRICE LIST OF APPLES, PEACHES AND OTHER FRUITS

All fruit trees are sold as follows: 30 of one sort, size and age at the 100 rate; 250 of a kind (250 apple or 250 peach) but not less than 10 of one sort, size and age at the 1000 rate; 10 or more and less than 30 of one sort size, and age at the 10 rate; less than 10 at the rate for a single tree. If the 1000 rate is not given for any variety and you are interested, write for prices.

While we specialize on the apple and peach we also grow the other fruit plants and can furnish them according to the appended list.

We are growing low-headed trees to meet the requirements of the most up-to-date fruit growers, hence some varieties, like York Imperial, are not quite as tall at two years of age as some others; they are, however, quite stocky and for this reason better suited to orchard work than the tall slender trees.

STANDARD APPLES

Good discount for prompt payment. Special terms and prices on large lots.

TWO-YEAR

XXX 4 to 7 feet		XX 3 to 5 feet	
Each	.....\$ .30	Each	.....\$ .22
10 trees	..... 2.50	10 trees	..... 2.00
100 trees	..... 22.50	100 trees	..... 18.00
1000 trees	..... 200.00	1000 trees	..... 150.00

ONE-YEAR

XXX 4 to 6 feet	
Each	\$.20
10 trees	1.75
100 trees	15.00
1000 trees	130.00

American Summer Pearmain
 Arkansas (M. B. Twig)
 Albemarle Pippin
 Baldwin
 Benoni
 Bellflower
 Bonum
 Buckingham (Queen)
 Chenango (Strawberry)
 Duchess (see Oldenburg)
 Early Harvest
 Early Ripe
 Bough (Sweet)
 Fall Pippin
 Fall Cheese
 Fallwater
 Gano
 Gravenstein
 Grimes Golden
 Jersey Sweet
 Jonathan
 Lowell
 Lowry
 McIntosh Red
 Maiden Blush

XX 3 to 4 feet	
Each	\$.18
10 trees	1.50
100 trees	12.00
1000 trees	100.00

Mother
 Mammoth Black Twig
 Northwestern Greening
 Northern Spy
 Newtown Pippin
 (see Albemarle Pippin)
 Oldenburg (Duchess of)
 Primate
 Paradise Winter Sweet
 Red Astrachan
 Red June
 Rambo
 Reagan or Black Ben Davis
 Rome Beauty
 Spitzenburg
 Stayman Winesap
 Talman Sweet
 Virginia Beauty
 Wagner
 Wealthy
 Winesap
 Yellow Transparent
 York Imperial or
 Johnson's Fine Winter

DWARF APPLES

Prices the same as for standards, except that none are offered in 1000 lots and no discounts are allowed.

Early Ripe
 Fall Pippin
 Grimes Golden
 Jonathan
 Maiden Blush
 Mother

Stayman Winesap
 Summer Rose
 Talman
 Winesap
 York Imperial

CRAB APPLES

Prices the same as for standard apples except none offered in 1000 lots and no discounts allowed.

Blushing Maid
 Florence
 Hyslop
 Martha

Red Siberian
 Transcendent
 Whitney
 Yellow Siberian

PEACH

Good discount for prompt payment. Special terms and prices on large lots.

XXX 4 to 6 feet	
Each	\$.18
10 trees	1.50
100 trees	12.00
1000 trees	110.00

XX 3 to 4 feet	
Each	\$.15
10 trees	1.30
100 trees	12.00
1000 trees	100.00

X 2 to 3 feet
 Prices on
 Application

Alexander
Belle of Georgia
Beers' Smock
Bilyeu (Comet)
Bishop's Early
Carman
Crawford Late
Champion

Elberta
Fox Seedling
Greensboro
Heath Cling
Hiley
(Hiley's Early Belle)
McCollister
Mountain Rose
Moore's Favorite

Oldmixon Free
Reeve's Favorite
Sneed
Salway
Stump
Stevens' Rareripec
Triumph
Walker's Variegated
Wonderful

STANDARD PEARS

Good discount for prompt payment.

TWO-YEAR		ONE-YEAR	
XXX 4 to 7 feet	XX 3 to 5 feet	Each	\$.25
Each .....\$ .40	Each .....\$ .30	10 trees	2.25
10 trees 3.50	10 trees 2.50	100 trees	20.00
100 trees 30.00	100 trees 22.50	1000 trees	180.00
1000 trees 220.00	1000 trees 200.00		

SUMMER
Bartlett
Clapp
Elizabeth
Summer Doyenne
Tyson

AUTUMN
Anogouleme or Duchess
Anjou
Bosc
Kieffer
Seckel
Sheldon

WINTER
Lawrence
Winter Nelis

DWARF PEARS

Prices the same as for standard pear except that no discounts are allowed.

Anogouleme or Duchess
Anjou

Bartlett
Clapp
Seckel

PLUMS

Good discount for prompt payment.

XXX 4 to 6 feet	XX 3 to 4 feet
Each .....\$ .35	Each .....\$ .25
10 trees 3.00	10 trees 2.00
100 trees 20.00	100 trees 15.00

Varieties recommended by Prof. Price, the Horticulturist of the Virginia Experimental Station, are:

American Eagle
Bradshaw
Grand Duke
Munson
Red June

Satsuma
Smith Red
Wild Goose
Yellow Egg
Wooten

Other varieties are

Abundance
Bavay
Burbank
Botan
German Prune
Green Gage

Hale
Ogon
Prince Yellow Gage
Reine Claude
Shropshire
Wickson

CHERRIES

TWO-YEAR

ONE-YEAR

XXX 4 to 6 feet	XX 3 to 5 feet	3 to 5 feet
Each .....\$ .40	Each .....\$ .30	Each .....\$ .25
10 trees 3.50	10 trees 2.50	10 trees 2.00
100 trees 30.00	100 trees 20.00	100 trees 18.00

HEART

DUKE

MORELLO

Coe (Transparent)
 Early Purple
 Rockport
 Schmidt
 Tartarian
 Windsor
 Wood (Gov.)

Hortense
 May Duke

Montmorency (large)
 Olivet
 Ostheim

CURRANTS

GOOSEBERRIES

Each	\$.20
10 plants	1.50
100 plants	10.00
1000 plants	50.00

Champion
 Cherry
 Fay (Prolific)
 Red Dutch
 White Dutch
 White Grape
 Wilder

Downing
 Houghton
 Josselyn (Red Jacket)
 Pale Red
 Smith (Improved)

GRAPES

Each	\$.15
10 vines	1.20
100 vines	10.00
1000 vines	80.00

BLACK

RED

WHITE

Campbell Early
 Clinton
 Concord
 Eumelan
 Moore (Moore's Early)
 Ives
 Norton

Brighton
 Brilliant
 Delaware

Bell
 Duchess
 (Greenish Yellow)
 Elvira
 Lady
 Martha
 Niagara
 Diamond (Moore's)
 Winchell

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(Formerly State Entomologist of Virginia)

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QUANTITY

NAME OF VARIETY

SIZE

PRICE

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